

July 14, 1936.

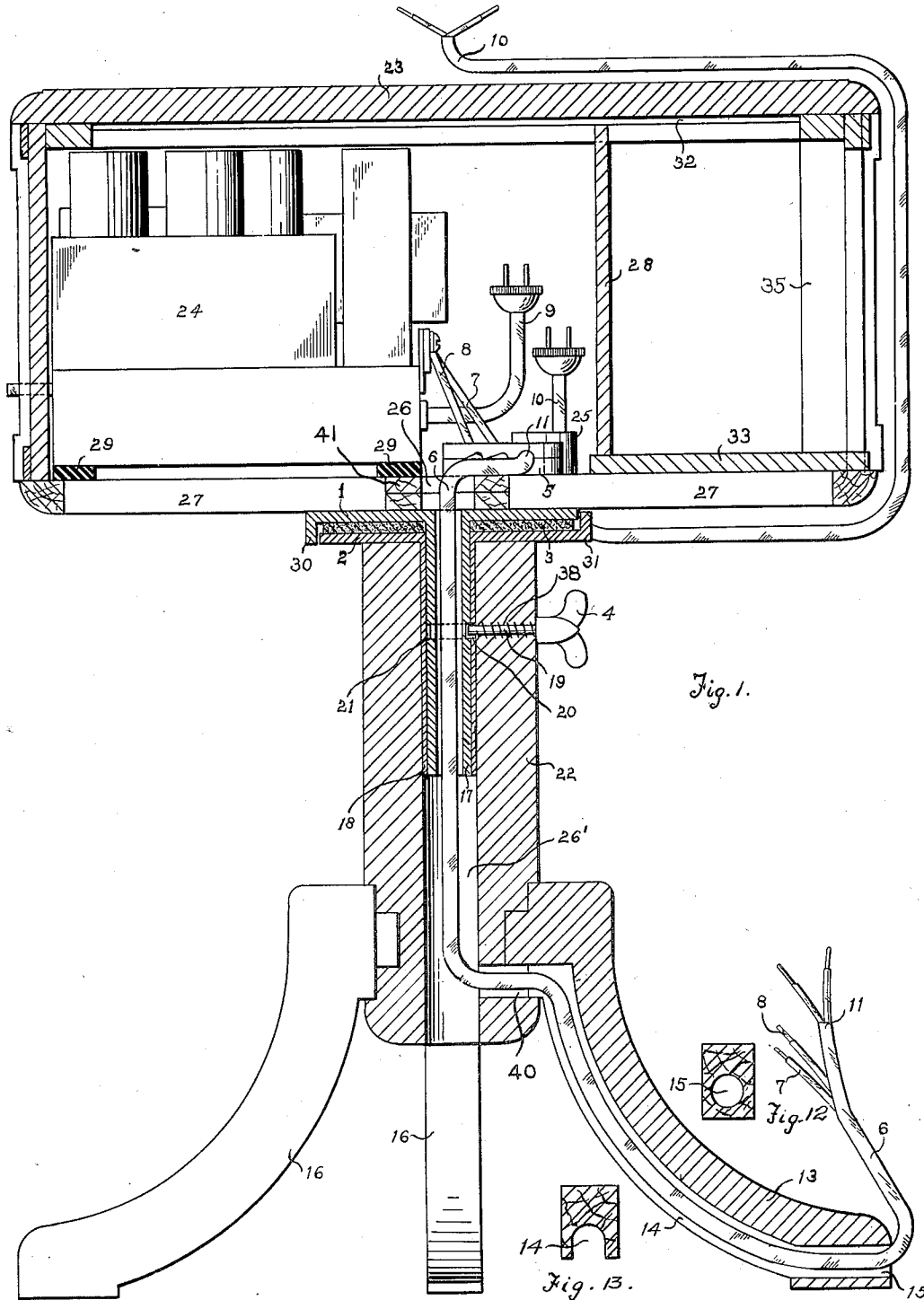
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REVOLVING CABINET FOR RADIOS OR SIMILAR DEVICES

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3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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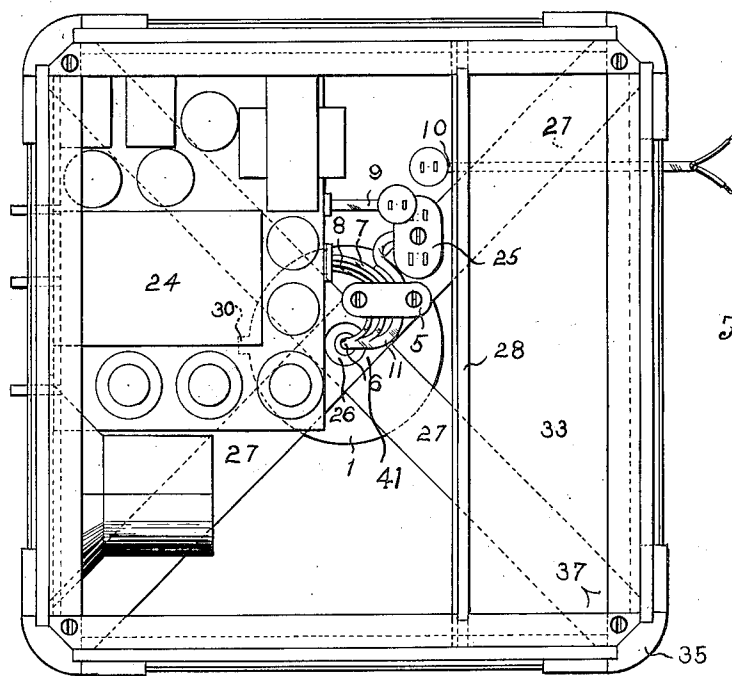


Fig. 2.

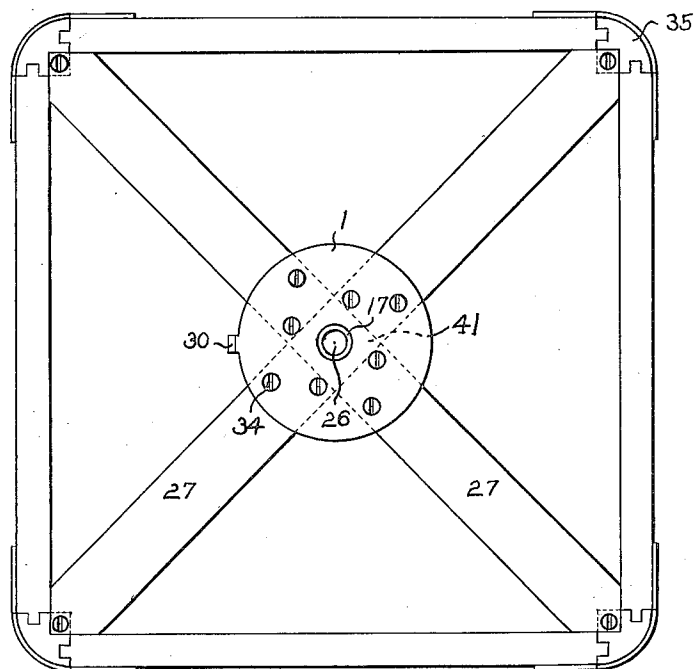


Fig. 3.

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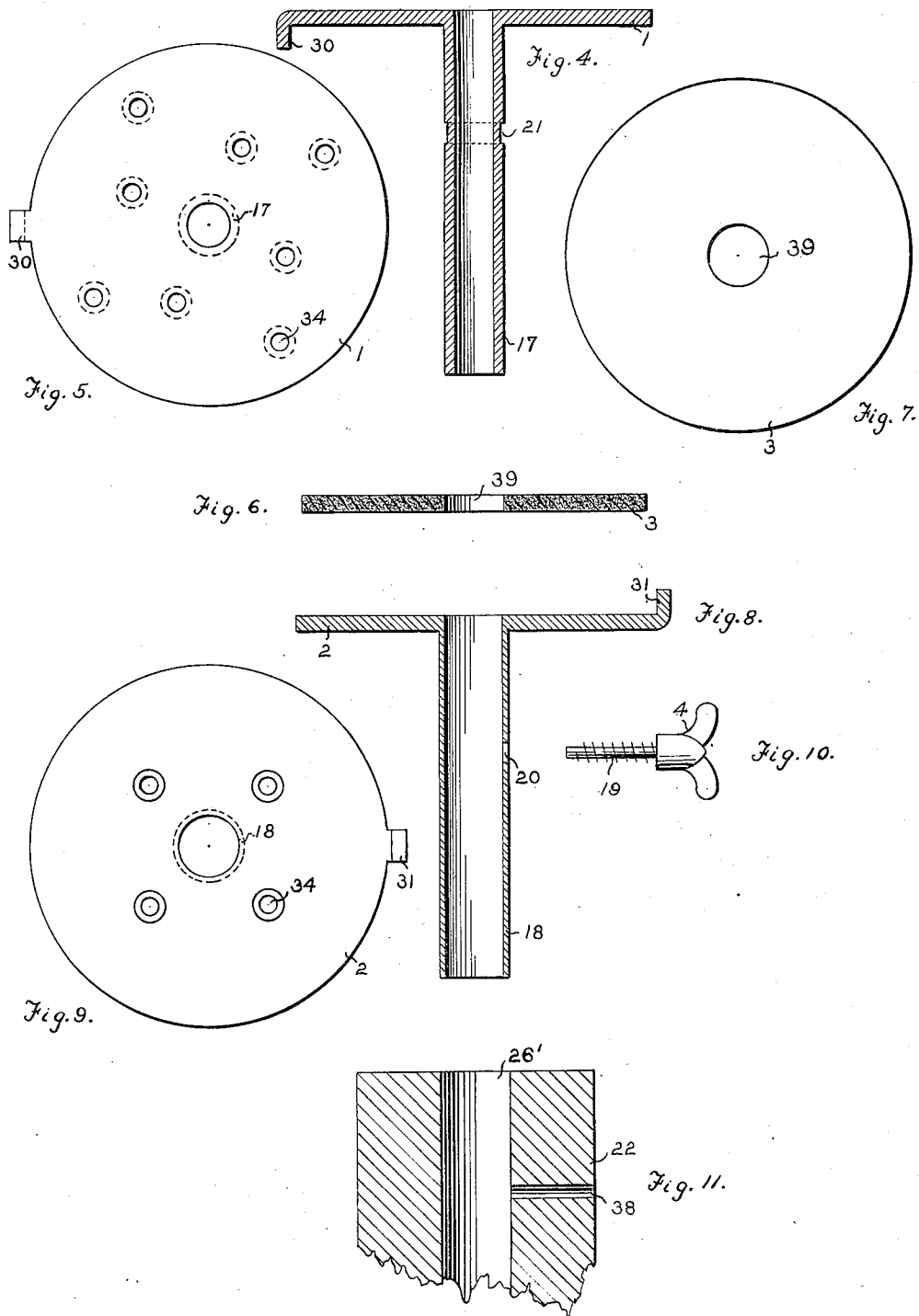
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REVOLVING CABINET FOR RADIOS OR
SIMILAR DEVICESCarl F. Lutsche, Schofield Barracks,
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Application February 2, 1935, Serial No. 4,661

2 Claims. (Cl. 312-7)

My invention relates to improvements in revolving cabinet for radios or similar devices, and the object of my improvement is first, to provide a cabinet so contrived as to revolve, limited at one point by stops, upon a base about a central point; second, to eliminate any frictional electrical disturbance caused by the revolving action of the cabinet, by the usage of direct wiring from the foot or base of the cabinet passing through the hollow interior of the revolving mechanism to the interior points of connections within the cabinet; third, to eliminate the necessity of any exterior appendage of wires from the foot or base to the interior of the cabinet, by passing them through the hollow interiors of the base column and turning mechanism; fourth, to simplify and strengthen the construction of the cabinet by the use of diagonal cross-pieces affixed to vertical corner members as the foundation for the cabinet structure; and, fifth, to provide a lid, readily removable, which is held in place by frictional operative cylindrical lugs.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the entire cabinet.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the cabinet without the base and with the lid removed.

Figure 3 is a bottom view of the cabinet removed from the base.

Figure 4 is a vertical section of the inner member of the revolving mechanism.

Figure 5 is a top view of the inner member of the revolving mechanism.

Figure 6 is a vertical section of the lubricated fiber ring disk used as a bearing between the bearing plates of the inner and outer members of the revolving mechanism.

Figure 7 is a top view of the lubricated fiber ring disk.

Figure 8 is a vertical section of the outer stationary member of the revolving mechanism.

Figure 9 is a top view of the outer stationary member of the revolving mechanism.

Figure 10 is a front elevational view of the retainer bolt used to hold the inner stationary member of the revolving mechanism in its operating position.

Figure 11 is a vertical section of the top portion of the base column into which the outer stationary member of the revolving mechanism and the retainer bolt are fastened.

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of the leg 13, Figure 1, at the mid-point of the foot.

Figure 13 is a cross-sectional view of the leg 13, Figure 1, at the midpoint of the arc of the leg.

In Figure 1 and in greater detail in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 is shown the revolving mechanism consisting of two metallic sleeve members 17 and 18 having affixed around their upper outside circumferences bearing plates 1 and 2 respectively, with the outer sleeve member 18 acting as a guide and bearing for the inner sleeve member 17, and constructed with sufficient clearance to admit the inner sleeve member 17 to turn easily within the outer sleeve member 18. Upon the outer circumference of the bearing plates 1 and 2 and formed integrally with them are respectively, stops 30 projecting downwardly and 31 projecting upwardly sufficient distance to engage one with other when the cabinet is revolved upon its base. The ring disk 3, having at its center a hole 39 of sufficient size to admit the inner sleeve member 17 passing through, is of a hard pressed fibrous material capable of absorbing and retaining sufficient lubricant to act as a bearing between bearing plates 1 and 2. At 21 is a square shouldered groove cut around the outside circumference of the inner sleeve 17 with sufficient size to admit with clearance vertically, above and below, the end of the retainer bolt 19; and, in a line at its shoulders with the diameter vertically of the hole 20 bored in the outer sleeve 18. The retainer bolt 19, used to hold the inner sleeve 17 in operating position and allowing it to revolve easily, has screw threads to engage it in the hole 38 in the base column 22, which hole 38 is in line with the hole 20 in the outer sleeve 18. The retainer bolt 19 has a thumb operated wing nut 4. The bearing plate 1 has sufficient countersunk screw holes 34 to admit of its being fastened firmly, by the use of screws, to the bottom side of the cabinet centered on the hole 26 in the diagonal crosspieces 27, Figure 3. The bearing plate 2 has sufficient countersunk screw holes 34 to admit of its being fastened firmly, by the use of screws, to the top surface of the base column 22, with the outer sleeve 18 fitting in the hole 26', in the base 22 which hole extends through the base column 22 and is in line with the hole 26 at the center point of the diagonal crosspieces 27, 27.

In Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 11 is illustrated the method of eliminating any frictional electrical disturbance caused by the revolving action of the cabinet, by leading the wiring cable 6 through the hollow interiors of the base column 26', the inner sleeve member of the revolving mechanism 17 and the hole 26 at the centerpoint of the diagonal crosspieces 27, 27, and, fastening the wires of the cable, 7, 8, and 11, firmly in the

clamp 5 which is of an insulating material, then to their points of connection within the cabinet. By this method of direct wiring all frictional electrical disturbance is overcome, as there are no possible breaks in the flow of current as is present in sliding brush and collector ring methods of wiring revolving cabinets.

In Figures 1, 12 and 13 is illustrated the method of eliminating any exterior appendage of wires from the foot or base of the cabinet to the interior of the cabinet at the clamp 5, by leading the wiring through the hole 15 bored in the foot of the leg 13, thence through the channel 14 grooved in the under side of the leg 13 to the hole 40 bored perpendicularly to the hole 26' in the base column 22, through the hole 40, thence upwardly in the hole 26', through the inner sleeve of the revolving mechanism 17, through hole 26 at the center of the diagonal crosspieces 27, 27, then fastened in the clamp 5 and on to the points of connection in the interior of the cabinet. By this method of wiring, there is no necessity of wires other than the lead-in wires to the base of the cabinet from being externally visible, as would be made necessary by the use of a revolving mechanism having no internal channel to pass the wiring through.

In Figures 1, 2, and 3 is shown a method of simplifying and strengthening the construction of this type of cabinet by the use of diagonal cross-pieces 27, 27, which are mortised at their point of crossing 41 or otherwise firmly fastened together at this point so as to have their upper surfaces in the same plane, and fastened together in conjunction with the top bearing plate 1 of the revolving mechanism with the hole 26 coinciding with the hole in the bearing plate 1; then having at their ends vertical upright members 35 firmly fastened to them, which construction forms the foundation upon and around which the rest of the cabinet is constructed.

In Figures 12 and 13 is illustrated a readily removable lid 23 held in place by frictional operative cylindrical lugs 36, which lugs are formed of a cylindrical piece of material, beveled around their upper edge, and, fastened to the lid 23 with this beveled edge upward and in such positions so that they will bear at two points 37, Figure 2, against the sides of the inner angle formed at the corners 35.

In Figure 1 illustrating the use of this as a

radio cabinet, 24 is the tentative position of the radio chassis. At 29, 29 are rubber blocks used to insulate the radio chassis against vibration. At 32 are ventilation gaps at the sides of the cabinet. Number 9 is the electrical cord connecting the radio to the electrical outlet tap 25. Number 10 is a wire used to connect an electrical device other than the radio to the outlet 25, such as a lamp. At 33 is a bottom board for the use of the rear space of the cabinet as a compartment for books or the like. Number 28 is used as a rear sounding board for the radio and also as a rear wall for the rear compartment. Numbers 16, 16 are the other unchanneled legs of the cabinet.

In order that the advantages and features of this improved cabinet may be more satisfactorily comprehended I wish to point out the following advantages and features I believe to be present in this improved cabinet, viz:—

It can be turned at the convenience of the operator. It makes a piece of furniture adaptable for use in any part of the household. Various electrical devices may be attached or incorporated in it. The construction adapts it to a variety of forms and uses. The wiring is simplified. The interior is very accessible.

Minor changes in design, size, materials and re-arrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. A radio stand having in combination a base, a standard rising from said base, a vertical conduit in said standard, a tube rotatable in said conduit, stops limiting the rotation of said tube, a cabinet rigidly attached to the upper end of said tube, and a flexible electric cable threading said conduit and said tube and entering said cabinet.

2. A stand having in combination a base, a standard rising therefrom, a cabinet rotatably attached to said standard, a conduit leading through said base and said standard to said cabinet, stops limiting the amount of rotation of said cabinet, electric wires threading said conduit and entering said cabinet in such manner as to be fixed to the cabinet above and to the base below, but so as to permit limited twisting in between.

CARL F. LUTSCHE.